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shining; perithecia conic-hemispheric, 200—250 *u* in diameter, not crowded, seated on the stroma about midway or a little above the middle and extending along for about one cm.; ostiolum short, conic, acute; asci 75—80 x 7-8 *u* (exceptionally 100 *u* long), spore-bearing part 65-75 *u* long; sporidia mostly biseriate, pale olive brown, fusoid, often a little bulging on one side, 14-18 x 8-3½ *u*; paraphyses none. At Newfield, this occurs mostly on fallen leaves of *Magnolia glauca*. The specimens in Rav. Car and in N. A. F. are sterile, but fertile specimens have now been found and will be again distributed.

D. XYLODACTYLA. Apex sterile, stem villose.

a. Capitulum clavate, simple.

21. XYLARIA TRACHELINA, Lev. (Sphæria, Cordyceps trachelina, Lev., Ann. Sci. Nat., 1860, V. 304).

Clubs elongated, rugose, tuberculose, apices acute, sterile, sooty-black, white within, stipes very long, tomentose; perithecia globose, prominent, black within; ostiola obsolete; asci cylindrical; sporidia obtusely lanceolate, dark, 20 x 7 *u*; stipe one half an inch high; club one inch long, one eighth to one third of an inch thick. On trunks. New Granada, South America. We have included this species, as it is not improbable that it will be found in the contiguous territory of Central America.

22. XYLARIA PERSICARIA, Schw. Syn. Car., No. 9. On buried peach pits. Carolina (Schweinitz).

Cæspitose, stem flexuous, rarely branching, rooting, three inches long and over, as thick as a crow's quill, at first covered with a greenish, villose coat, at length black; perithecia about midway, very prominent; club white, changing to a flesh-colored or yellowish tint. Where the peach stones from which it grows lie deep in the ground, the stem is sometimes six inches long.

(To be continued.)

NEW KANSAS FUNGI.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND W. A. KELLERMAN.

PHYLLOSTICTA IPOMÆÆ, E. & K.—On leaves of *Ipomœa pandurata*. Mound City, Kansas, July, 1887. W. A. Kellerman. Spots amphigenous, rusty brown, suborbicular, 2—4 millim., with a dark, narrow border; perithecia scattered, immersed, slightly projecting above; sporules elliptical, 2-nucleate, hyaline, 4—6 x 2½—3 *u*.

PHYLLOSTICTA SPINOSA, E. & K.—On leaves of *Sida spinosa*. Manhattan, Kansas, June, 1887. W. T. Swingle. Spots amphigenous, round, small (1—3 millim.), white above, rusty white below, border mostly purplish-shaded; perithecia mostly in the center of the spots, punctiform, black, slightly prominent; sporules oblong, 2-nucleate, 12—14 x 4—5 *u*. The spots on the lower side of the leaf are covered with tufts of brown, sterile hyphæ, about 40 x 3 *u* and mostly curved. *Phyllosticta destructiva*, Desm., is said to grow on various plants and among them are *Malva* and *Althæa*, but the specimen of *P. destructiva* in Thumen's Mycotheca, 1,299, on *Althæa rosea* has sporules only about 5 x 2 *u*, and of the five numbers in Fungi Gallici labeled *P. destructiva*, only one affords any spores, viz.: 2,038, on *Malva silvestris*, having sporules 10—11 x 3½—4 *u* and pseudo-septate, agreeing tolerably with Saccardo's *Ascochyta althæina* (Syll. III, p. 399). The specimen of *P. destructiva* in Rabh-Winter's Fungi Eur., 3,092, is different from all the others and certainly very different from the Kansas specimens which must also be different from *P. sidæcola*, Ck., said to have sporules 4 x 2 *u*.

Scolecotrichum maculicola, E. & K.—On living and partly dead leaves of *Phragmites communis*. Kansas. June, 1887. W. A. Kellerman. Spots amphigenous, narrow elliptical, about 5—8 x 2 millim., dirty white, with a dark border; hyphæ hypophyllous, subundulate, continuous or with a single faint septum near the base, subfuliginous, about 40 x 4—5 *u*, growing in dense, spreading, olivaceous, seriate tufts, forming a single continuous line along the middle of each spot; conidia terminal, granular, continuous (so far as yet seen), ovate, ovate-elliptical or oblong, subhyaline, 20—22 x 8—11 *u*. *S. tomentosum*, Bon., is said to have septate hyphæ and nothing is said of any spots. *Hadotrichum lineare*, Pk., also resembles this. but has no spots and the hyphæ are darker, longer (45—55 *u*) and straight, and the conidia mostly shorter and more distinctly ovate.

Ramularia occidentalis E. & K.—On leaves of *Rumex Britannica* Manhattan, Kas., July, 1887. W. T. Swingle. Amphigenous; spreading over the greater part of the leaf, but here and there forming denser patches of the minute, white, punctate tufts; hyphæ cæspitose, bacillary or slightly undulate above, entire or nearly so, 20—35 x 2½—3 *u*, hyaline and continuous. bearing at their tips the more or less distinctly catenulate, hyaline conidia, which vary in size and shape from ovate or ovate-elliptical, 5—6 x 2—3 *u* to narrow-cylindrical, 25—35 x 1½–2 *u*, granular or nucleolate. This appears to differ from all the other species on *Rumex* in the entire absence of spots and in the shape and size of its conidia.

Cercospora Asiminæ, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Asimina triloba*, Mound City, Ks., July, 1887. W. A. Kellerman. Spots scattered, small (1—2 millim. mostly), sterile, rather indefinite and purplish-brown above. grayish or mouse-colored below; fertile hyphæ scarcely tufted, short, brown, 12—15 x 6—7 *u*, rounded above or sometimes divided into several branches; conidia subolivaceous, broad, lanceolate, 5—7-septate, 60—80 x 6—7 *u*. A very curious and distinct species.

Cercospora fuligniosa, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Diospyros Virginiana*. Mound City, Ks., July, 1887. W. A. Kellerman. Spots amphigenous, small (1—2 millim.), purple-black; hyphæ hypophyllous, closely fasciculate-cæspitose, dark olivaceous, 100—150 x 3 *u*, obscurely septate, undulated and abruptly bent and much toothed above; conidia obclavate, 3-septate, olivaceous, 35—40 x 4 *u*, slightly curved. Differs from *C. Diospyri*, Thum., in its definite spots and different hyphæ and conidia.

CERCOSPORA POLYTÆNIÆ, E. & K.—On leaves of *Polytænia Nuttallii*. Manhattan, Ks., June, 1887. W. T. Swingle. Hyphæ very short, olivaceous, forming dense, spæriæform tufts on dark (3—4 millim.), suborbicular or subelliptical spots, with a dirty-white center; conidia hyaline, granular, becoming 3—4-septate, 70—100 x 4—5 *u*.

CERCOSPORA PRENANTHIS, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Prenanthes aspera*. Manhattan, Ks., August, 1887· W. T. Swingle. Amphigenous, tufts punctiform, minute, black, scattered quite evenly over the greater part of the leaf or more densely grouped in areas formed by the veinlets of the leaf; spots none; hyphæ short 25—35 x 4 *u*, continuous, subolivaceous, simple, entire; conidia obclavate-cylindrical, nucleate and granular, nearly hyaline, 50—60 x 5—6 *u*.

CERCOSPORA PACHYPUS, E. & K.—On *Helianthus lenticularis*. Manhattan, Ks., Aug., 1887. Swingle. Amphigenous, overspreading the greater part of both surfaces of the leaf, which is soon mottled with indefinite, yellowish spots above. On these spots, which finally become dirty brown, the fungus makes a denser growth, but it is not confined to the spots; hyphæ short, 20—30 x 6-8 *u* or, when young, swollen at the base (8—10 *u* thick), torulose and dentate above, olive brown, continuous; conidia oblong or subcylindrical, obtuse at both ends, 1-septate, olivaceous, 25-70 x 5—7 *u*, the longer ones narrower above. The tufts of hyphæ are small (about 35 *u* across), with mostly 12-15 in a tuft. This is very different from *C. Helianthi*, E. & E., Journ. Mycol., III, p. 20, as will be seen by referring to the description of that species. The single septum in the conidia of the present species seems to be characteristic and not due to immaturity.

PERONOSPORA SWINGLEI, E. & K.—On leaves of *Salvia lanceolata*. Manhattan, Ks., June, 1887. W. T. Swingle. Forming cinereous patches of greater or less extent on the lower surface of the leaves, which are marked with rusty spots and blotches above; fertile hyphæ dichotomously branched above, the ultimate divisions short and spine-like; conidia elliptical, dull violet, 20—22 x 16—18 *u*.

GLŒOSPORIUM MEDICAGINIS, E. & K.—On leaves, petioles and stipules of *Alfalfa*, *Medicago sativa*, (cult.) Manhattan, Ks, May, 1887. The affected leaves, which are principally the lower ones, turn yellowish and become dead and dry; acervuli scattered on these withered leaves, innate, blackish, rather large, visible on both sides but more prominent and opening below; spores oblong, cylindrical, granular, subhyaline, mostly distinctly narrowed in the middle, 15—20 x 3—4 *u*. *G. trifolii*, Pk., is said to be on concentrically zoned spots and to have the spores 15—23 x 4—6.3 *u*.

CYLINDROSPORIUM ERYNGII, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Eryngium yuccæfolium*. Mound City, Ks., July, 1887. W. A. Kellerman. Acervuli minute, innate, seriate, ejecting the cylindrical, slightly curved, multinucleate, becoming multiseptate, 70—80 x 3—4 *u*, conidia on both sides of the leaf, forming conspicuous, white striæ, ½—1 cm. long; fertile hyphæ short and rudiamentary. The leaf is slightly blackened, forming narrow (one millim.), brown, spots ¼—1 cm. long. This resembles closely *Cylindrosporium veratrinum*, Sacc. & Winter.

CYLINDROSPORIUM MINOR, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Fraxinus viridis*. Manhattan, Ks. Kellerman, 839. Spots: subangular, 3–4 millim. in diameter, red-brown, with the central part lighter; acervuli innate, rather large, raising the epidermis on both sides of the leaf in a pustuliform manner, but mostly opening above and finally black, so as to resemble perithecia, but there is really no distinct perithecium; conidia narrow-cylindrical, curved, nucleate, hyaline, 35—40 x 2 *u*, much resembling those of *C. Fraxini*, E. & K., only much smaller. This is different from *Septoria Orni*, Pass. (Thum., M. U., 395), which also approaches *Cylindrosporium*.

PHLEOSPORA ANEMONES, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Anemone*. Kansas. Swingle, 843. Perithecia hypophyllous, black, membranaceous, prominent, subglobose or hemispheric, then flattened, thickly scattered over the surface of the leaf, which assumes a dirty brownish look both above and below, but without any definite spots; sporules fusiform, curved, nucleate and, for the most part, with endochrome finally three times divided, 30—40 x 2½—3 *u*, hyaline. This does not seem to be *Septaria silvicola*, Desm., but we have no specimens of that species for comparison.

SPHÆRELLA CRUS-GALLI, E. & K.—On withered leaves of *Panicum crus-galli*. Manhattan, Ks , 1887. Swingle. Perithecia buried in the substance of the leaf and visible on both sides, but more prominent above, evenly scattered or in small groups, with scattering perithecia intermediate, globose, 100—115 *u* in diameter, with a broad, round opening above; asci oblong, 50—55 x 10—12 *u*, without paraphyses; sporidia crowded, oblong-fusoid, subinequilateral, 1-septate and mostly constricted at the septum, hyaline, 14—16 x 4 *u*. This is quite different from *Sphærella Panicum*, Cke., which is on purplish spots and has 3-septate sporidia. *S. Maydis*, Pass., is also different, having rather larger perithecia more distinctly grouped and (see specc., in Rab-Winter's Fungi, No. 1,851) has sporidia fusoid, 16—20 *u* long. This is also different from *S. Muhlenbergiæ*, Ell., which, by the way, is a good species and quite distinct from either *S. graminicola*, Fckl., which has larger asci and sporidia or *S. pusilla*, Awd. *S. graminicola*, Fckl., see specc., in Rehms. Ascom., 794, and F. Eur., 3,446, has asci 75 x 12 *u* and sporidia 15—20 3½—4½ *u*.

OBITUARY—DR. GEORG WINTER.

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the death, after long and severe sickness, of our most valued friend, Dr. Winter, which took place the 16th of August, at Connewitz, near Leipsig. Although of world-wide mycological fame, he had scarcely more than reached the prime of life; he was not yet quite forty years of age at the time of his death. His loss will be felt by every student of fungi. We think at once of his important though unfinished work, the "Pilze" of Germany, the Exsiccata, so carefully edited and indispensable to all, the numerous monographs and critical studies recently published or promised soon, and in vain look for others as able to carry on what was so well begun. A brief outline of his life and work was given in this JOURNAL last January and to this (p. 8) the reader is referred, where also a list of his mycological publications is given.